

HAMSHIER & MOSSER,
Publishers.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Saturday Evening, Feb. 13.

The Nevada Senate has passed the Assembly joint resolution asking Congress to amend the treaty with China for the prevention of Coolitism.

In lieu of the government claims now pending against the Union Pacific railroad, that company has proposed to pay to the Treasury, \$500,000 a year for twenty years, and \$750,000 annually thereafter, as a sinking fund to meet bonds and interest. The proposition is said to be favorably regarded, and will probably be accepted by the government.

The editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who is high authority on poker, closes a notice of General Schenck's manual with the pensive remark that "the who has no time and money to lose has no business dallying with politics or draw-poker. In each case the results are the same, an impetuous disappointment wasting the remnants of a misspent life in bitter and vain regrets." Just so, but is that experience or prophecy?

The winter now drawing to a close will be long remembered as one of extraordinary, almost unparalleled severity. The open fall and the fine weather which prevailed till about the first of December, led many to predict a mild winter, but the last two months has been of a very different sort. Few persons living here can remember so rigorous a season, and it will probably be two or three decades before we shall have another as cold. According to the almanacs, spring is due on the first of March, yet within about a fortnight of the close of winter we are still shivering in arctic blasts, and there is little or no relaxation of his icy grasp. This year, if never before, the early song of that traditional blue-bird will be hailed with pleasure, and the first signs of spring greeted with rapt delight.

Our business men should take note that hereafter they must "come down with the stamp" when they draw bank checks. The "Little Trifling Bill" which has become a law, provides as follows:

SECTION 16. That the words "bank check, draft, order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company at sight or on demand, 2 cents, in schedule B, of the act of June 20, 1861," be and the same are hereby stricken out, and the following paragraph inserted in lieu thereof: "Bank check, order or voucher for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, 2 cents."

The change consists in dropping the words "at sight or on demand," and adding the word "voucher." Its effect is to render illegal to stamp duty the checks worded "one day after date" which have been used to evade the stamp tax.

A few days since Bulletin, of the El Paso Journal, delivered an address before the Illinois Press Association. It was a humorous statement of the conditions under which country newspapers are produced, but contained also a few of those facts which have the reputation of "striking one in the face."

Witness the following: "The person was never born yet who didn't know how to run a newspaper. It is an intuitive knowledge. Lots of men have tried it and made brilliant successes; went into journalism and then into bankruptcy with cheerful ease. It is like a Dutchman that I know; said he would place with a ball and a band of music and he close him out the sheriff. Any man can start a newspaper and edit it for a week very easily, but then he finds that his pond has given out. He has exhausted all of his hobbies, and pump away as hard as he can, he will come to the same conclusion that the boy did: 'It's pretty nearly impossible to communicate to others those ideas we are not possessed of ourselves.' The fact of it is, journalism is a business. It isn't a diversion. It isn't a tail to be hitched on some political kite. Its mission is to furnish the news, and politics, and other things on side issues. As soon as a man loses sight of this great central fact, the sheriff's hand, like that of Jim Fisk's, come down on him cold and clumsy."

Mr. Tilton swears on oath that Moulton is the successor of Sir Philip Sydney in all that is high, noble and honorable. It is to be ridly rough on Sydney. Evidently Mr. Fisk is of the opinion that Mr. Moulton is the very highest of honor and nobility when he paid money to him from the man who had defrauded his wife, as he alleges. Such, however, is the nature of human nature. By Sir Philip Sydney, however, Sir Moulton, duke may think about it—*Quintus Whig.*

The *Bethlehem* (a paper) along Geo. S. Duffet's subscription, No. 10, E. Main street.

DEBILITATED STOCK A SOURCE OF CRIMINALITY.

How the running down of stock through loss of vital power by hereditary influences should swell the ranks of the dependant classes, or those incapable of self-support, is obvious; but this cause is equally powerful in reinforcing the dangerous classes who fill our jails and prisons. Immoral training and vicious associations are undoubtedly among the potent agencies by which those are educated for the career of vice and crime, but a co-operating cause of far greater power is low organization or defective cerebral endowment. They begin life with a nervous system incapable of the higher controlling functions. The children of paupers generally inherit a lack of bodily and mental vigor, while the offspring of criminals have transmitted to them a disturbed balance of constitution—an activity of certain propensities, with a congenital weakness of the restraining sentiments. Upon this point a writer of large observation and experience of these classes, Dr. S. G. Howe, observes:

"There is a common opinion that in classes and individuals of low organization the purely animal appetites are apt to be fierce and ungovernable, but it is not so; on the contrary, as a general rule, the whole nature is let down and enfeebled; and persons in this condition are docile and easily governed. Sometimes, indeed, there is fearful activity of the animal nature in persons of very low organization, which impels them to commit shocking outrages, but these are exceptional cases, and the passions are usually the consequences of drink, or of insanity, rather than intensity of nature. As a rule, in the classes marked by low and degenerate organization, the animal instincts and impulses are not stronger than in others. On the contrary, the classes of higher bodily organization and vigor have more fire and potency even of animal appetites; and their superiority comes, not from lack of impulses and temptations, but from greater activity and power of the restraining faculties of reflection and of conscience."

In the light of these facts, the causes of mental impairment acquire a new and startling significance. The various agencies which are adverse to health, not only shorten the duration of life, but they degenerate its quality; while degenerated life involves debilitated intellect and perverted moral powers. The general causes of impaired health, such as impure air, overcrowding in apartments, bad water, and insufficient food, exposure to weather from inadequate clothing, want of exercise, or exhausting labor, and the whole array of bad physical conditions, by undermining the bodily vigor and lowering the nutritive operations, become powerful and extensive causes of mental impairment, and stand in close relation to the evils and vices of society. Their baneful influence, however, is not measured by their immediate effects upon the individual; their power is multiplied by transmission, for they inflict upon his posterity the cause of a bad descent. Evil habits and bad conditions of life may not in the first case reach the extent of mental derangement, but they so impair the vital stamina that their victim bequeaths to his children enfeebled and degenerated nervous organizations, which are incapable of withstanding the strains and shocks of social experience. The lowered vitality and perverted nutrition of the parent become feeble-mindedness or insanity in the offspring.

Hence, "for the moral and intellectual elevation of the race, we are to look not exclusively to education, but to whatever tends to improve the bodily constitution, and especially the qualities of the brain. In our schemes of philanthropy we are apt to deal with men as if they could be moulded to any desirable purpose, provided only the right instrumentalities are used; ignoring altogether the fact that there is a physical organ in the case, whose original endowments must limit very strictly the range of our moral appliances. But, while we are bringing to bear upon them all the kindly influences of learning and religion, let us not overlook those physical agencies which determine the efficiency of the brain as the material instrument of the mind."

Dr. H. H. H.

"SENATORIAL soundings," "Republican thieves," and "Republican ruffians," are the epithets used by which the Springfield *Register* is pleased to distinguish those people who are so fallen as to belong to the Republican party. But then, the *Register* is a Republican organ, and it is not to be wondered at that it should use such language.

THE FASHIONABLE LENT.

How Fickle Fashion Flies Her Way Through the Season of Sackcloth and Ashes.

N. Y. Letter to the Chicago Tribune. To the devoted dames and damsels who have labored faithfully in the vineyard hung with choicest—hot-house—grapes, Lent comes as a benison on their toils. It gives them a chance to rest, reflect and devise their spring wardrobes and for no reason is it better appreciated than for the last. Indeed, the outsider, judging from what he sees and hears, might readily believe this to be the sole object of Lent. And, really when you think of it, forty days, exclusive of Sundays and feast-days, is not too long a period to plan five or six months' apparel in—that is, if you have much of it. I know people that would need forty days.

One of the chief points of consideration during Lent, and frequently before, is confirmation dresses. It is usual here, on Easter Sunday, for many maidens to be taken into the bosom of the church. For this solemn event it is necessary, of course, that they should be suitably arrayed; and much thought is given to the serious subject.

But confirmations and confirmation gowns do not always conduce to peace of mind. Witness the following veritable but sad story:

It happened last year. A maiden, who had never worn long dresses, was to have been confirmed last Easter. She was to be rarely attired; her robe was to be made with a train—her first. This, of course, added to the importance of the occasion; and, at odd times all through Lent, she practiced, in her elder sister's dresses, on the graceful management of the train. The Saturday before Easter arrived at last, and with it her robe. It was of the finest quality of India muslin. It was trimmed with many narrow ruffles, beautifully embroidered on the edge. An old-fashioned mantle of embroidered muslin was gracefully looped on the skirt, in lieu of an overskirt. The waist was fan shaped, with bretelles formed of narrow insertion with wrought ruffles on each edge. A plastron in front matched the bretelles. The sleeves were puffed lengthwise, with narrow insertion between the puffs, and wrought frills around the hands. An heirloom in the shape of an embroidered muslin veil was added. Nothing could have been more girlish, more perfect, than this whole suit.

As! there was one defect—an irreparable one in the eyes of its owner. Through mistake or misunderstanding, the modiste had cut the skirt the usual misses' length, as she had been in the habit of doing before. The nregenerate might suppose it still possible to be confirmed in the dress, though it was short. Not so. The damsel had decided to be confirmed in a trained gown on Easter Sunday, and no consideration could change her purposes. It was necessarily too late to have another gown made, so she refused to attend the ceremony, and has been left, to the infinite peril of her soul, in a state of outer darkness the whole year through. It is her intention, however, to ally herself to the church on the 28th of March in a trained gown about which there shall be no mistake.

A LONG MULE-BACK RIDE.

Mr. George Harris, formerly of the town of Leake, Cayuga Co., New York, has had a 4,000 mile ride on a mule during the past twelve or fourteen months. He writes to a friend that, starting from Pueblo, in Colorado, he went across New Mexico to El Paso, and 200 miles further down into old Mexico, thence across into Texas, and traveled over the county west of the Staked Plains, thence back across the southern part of New Mexico to Silver City, thence west to Tucson, Arizona, then striking the Gila river and down to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, near the Southeast corner of California, thence to San Diego, on the Pacific ocean, thence back to the Colorado river, and up along that river to the south line of Utah and in Brigham's dominions, sixty miles south of Salt Lake City to a place called Jacob's City. At Silver City he fell in with a man by the name of Lusk, or Lusk, from Wayne county, New York, who seems to have shared with him the remainder of that perilous journey. Harris speaks of the country up the Colorado as the most difficult to travel over of any he had seen.

Mrs. Gridley is the oldest woman in Chicago. She ascribes her longevity to marrying when past 35. That is consoling to ladies who have "turned the corner."

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 12.—The Senatorial contest has assumed a new phase. This afternoon Governor Davis sent a letter to his friends withdrawing his name from the contest, on condition that Ramsey's name was withdrawn. The friends of the latter promptly responded, and neither of the former Republican contestants is now a candidate. No joint caucus was held, and no nomination was made. It is understood everything is wide open, and that every Republican member of the Legislature is at liberty to vote tomorrow for whomever he pleases. The vote will be at least interesting, but probably not decisive.

R. N. Ham & Bro. are now receiving the largest stock of agricultural implements ever brought to Decatur, consisting of four hundred John Deere plows, three hundred John Deere Advance Cultivators, one hundred Vandiver Corn Planters, all of which they will sell at wholesale or retail, at bottom figures. Feb 3-11t w2

TELEGRAPHIC.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.
(Reported Expressly for the Daily Republican.)

Great Fire at Hartford.

Ice Stops the Tilton-Beecher Trial.

Change of Front in the Minnesota Senatorial Contest.

Chicago Newspapers Indicted.

Cheap Freights from the East.

The Illinois Midland Accident.

(Special Dispatch.)
MAROA, Feb. 13, 1875.

Your account of the accident on the I. M. R. R. is greatly exaggerated. I was in the coach that went off the bridge. No person was seriously injured. Ten persons all together were hurt. The engine did not get off at all. The passengers were all put on the engine and taken to Paris, where the best of care was taken of them by the railroad company.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 12.—At three o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear of the basement of Miller's block, Temple street, occupied by W. M. Miller, dealer in fancy dry goods, supposed to have caught from the furnace. Several alarms were sounded, and the firemen promptly responded, but some time elapsed before water could be procured, from the frozen hydrants, the flames spreading rapidly, destroying Miller's Block, and also the large retail store of Jos. Hamlin and Ingraham adjoining. The inmates of the block were rescued with great difficulty. The greatest excitement prevailed among the residents of Temple and Main streets. Two firemen, named Otto Wheeler and Edward Fox, were severely injured by the falling walls. The value of the buildings and the stock is estimated at \$200,000 and will prove almost a total loss. The property is insured in various agencies here and in city companies. The fire is still burning, but is under control.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—It is stated that at least one railroad line, running from this city to Chicago, has made contracts to carry freight west at 15 cents per 100 pounds—the contract rate from Baltimore to Chicago, since a week. The Saratoga combination fixed the rate at \$1 per 100 pounds.

Communication with Brooklyn is suspended on account of the ice in East river.

The Brooklyn City Court adjourned this morning till 2 p. m., because of the absence of Mr. Everts, counsel for the defense, he being unable to cross the river. At 2 o'clock Everts appeared, stating that he had been detained two hours in the ferry boat. Tilton resumed his place. Everts, however, said he had important business in Washington, and asked that the court adjourn till Monday. Beach seconded the request, as he also had some business to transact, and the court was accordingly adjourned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The grand jury has found indictments against all the morning and evening daily newspapers for publishing lottery advertisements. It is understood that the papers will contest the case on the ground that the advertisements referred to are not those of lotteries.

Railroads leading to the city are generally closed, some freight trains being off and time tables disregarded by others.

A Dubuque special to the *Post and Mail* states that strenuous efforts are making to clear the track of the Iowa Central and other Iowa railroads of immense drifts which cover them. At present few trains are running in Iowa or northern Illinois.

St. Paul, Feb. 12.—The vote in the joint convention, to-day, for Senator, stood: Ramsey, 53; Lochren, 45; Davis, 33. Ramsey gained eight from yesterday. Another attempt was made last night by the Ramsey men to arrange with the Davis Republicans for the withdrawal of both candidates, and the concentration of both upon some other Republican, but with no result. The *Press*, the Republican organ, says the joint caucus has adjourned until Gabriel's trumpet blows.

Nashua, N. H., Feb. 12.—D. J. Messier, about 30 years of age, a well known grower of Manch-ster, shot himself five times in the head and body, at the Tremont Hotel, at this place this morning. He will live but his injuries will prove fatal. Business troubles are supposed to be the cause.

CHICAGO, February 12.—Members of the late diocesan convention have issued a protest in the form of a memorial, which will be published in full in the morning papers. It sets forth the reasons why James DeKoven cannot with their consent be consecrated Bishop of Illinois. Their reasons were grouped under three heads.

1. As to want of soundness of faith, which is so far doubtful, at least to form an impediment to his consecration within the meaning of the canons.
2. The effect of such consecration upon the church which, they assert, would be especially disastrous in Illinois, the battle-ground of the so-called Reformed Episcopal Church, to consecrate one of the leaders of the movement to observe the plain teachings of the church by imparting the subtleties of medievalism, is to drive conscientious laymen from the fold.
3. The invalidity of the alleged election. On this point they quote the canonical law, and re-produce the ballot to show that the number of votes for DeKoven was not sufficient to elect him.

Excursion Tickets from Quincy to Denver, Colorado.

For the benefit of health and pleasure seekers, and all those wishing to "Go West," the "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joseph "Short Line" have placed on a round trip tickets, from Quincy to Denver and return, good for three months from date of issue, at greatly reduced prices.

This popular route is acknowledged by all to be the best equipped and best managed road west of the Mississippi River—running the finest Parlor Cars in the world on all day express trains, and Pullman's Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

All express trains are equipped with the Westinghouse Patent Air Brake and Miller Patent Safety Platform and Compler. The track is in the best possible condition, a large portion of it having recently been re-laid with STEEL RAILS. Iron and stone bridges have taken the place of wood, and all other improvements conducive to the safety and comfort of its patrons have been adopted.

For any further information in regard to rates, time, etc., please apply to

E. A. FARRER, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
H. & St. Jo. R. R., Hannibal, Mo.

New Advertisements.

W. L. WOOD, REMONTGOMERY, ALBERT BARKES
REAL ESTATE,
GENERAL INSURANCE,
—AND—
ABSTRACT OFFICE,
7 & 8 Powers' Block,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Agents for Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Lands,
February 5, 1875-wlydow.

REMOVED!

H. W. SCIBIRD
Has moved his Photograph Gallery from East Main street, to

No. 20 MERCHANT ST.,
—ON—
SECOND FLOOR.
Where he is amply prepared to take

"Photos"

In the very best and latest style of the art. Please call and examine specimens of work.
Feb. 6, 1875-dawim.

L.D. SINE'S

Gift Enterprise

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

\$75,000.00,
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
17th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE!
To be Drawn Monday, Feb. 22nd, 1875

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
\$5,000.00 EACH IN CASH.

One Prize \$1,000; Two Prizes \$500; Five Prizes \$250 each; and 100 prizes of \$50 each.

One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth \$500.

Three Gold Watches and Chains, worth \$250 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$125 each.

SPECIALTIES.

Hays & Bruce

To-day received a case of EXTRA WIDE CHINTZ—English patterns—beautiful styles and colorings,

AT ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS PER YARD.

A case of Black Alpacas, THE BEST GOODS YOU EVER SAW FOR THE PRICE, and 25 pieces Black Mohair, at 90c and \$1. Will make up as handsomely and wear as well as a Silk.

15 dozen Ties, in all colors; some of the styles ENTIRELY NEW. A large lot of EMBROIDERIES, CHEAP.

We will be pleased to show them to you. Furs, and all goods about to be unseasonable, are being slaughtered.

300 lbs. PRIME FEATHERS
HAYS & BRUCE.

Jan. 11, 1875-dawim.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS!

S. EINSTEIN

Has now on hand a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

He offers special inducements in

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS,

Empress Cloth, Merinos and Cashmeres.

He also has on hand a full line of

FURS, BROCHA & WOOLEN SHAWLS,

Both single and double. Our stock of

Notions, Ladies' and Cents' Underwear,

KNIT GOODS and SCARFS, is complete. We will offer great inducements in all these goods during the holidays, in order to give everybody a chance to make a Present.

Be sure to call at the old place,

S. EINSTEIN'S.

No. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

Decatur, December 17, 1874-dtf

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

WAYNE BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, OMNIBUSES,

PEDDLING AND SPRING WAGONS.

OLD STAND OF DANIEL GAHMAN,

Corner Water and Cerro Cordo-Sts.

PLATFORM CARRIAGES built to order, PONY PHETONS, PRINCE ALL FURY, PLANO and COACHES, BUGGIES, SULKY and LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, of all kinds. Always up to the times, and guaranteed all work to be first-class. All kinds of sleighs made to order.

November 17, 1873. d&w-3m.

Sleighs Made to Order!

FANCY PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

November 17, 1873. d&w-3m.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

"Unquestionably the Best Sustained Work of the kind in the World"

Harper's Magazine

Illustrated.

Editor of the Press:

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular tastes and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every

